haul no soil there—no six or eight inches of soil there.

Q. If you did, you could not do it for twenty, five cents or even fifty cents? A. No; it would take more than twenty-five cents to haul the dirt there.

Q. Have you receive a contract from the Board of Public Works to furnish trees! A. Yes, sir.

Q. The price, I believe you stated, was \$40 a hundred? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the gentlemen who composed the parking commission! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are they! A. Mr. Smith, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Saul.

Q. Did you disapprove of the pavement that was laid in front of the Arlington house.

Q. Did you disapprove of the block pavement that was laid in front of the Arlington house.

Q. Did you disapprove of the block pavement that was laid in front of the Arlington house.

Q. Did you disapprove of the block pavement that was being laid—the Morse pavement or anybody else's pavement of that kind? Did

c. In your experience would not so the grass in-te prepare the ground and sow the grass in-stead of getting the sod such as you see here? A. Certainly. It won't cost more than one-quarter, and be better worked, because the sod that they put down—the way they have put it down the sod is up and down, hills and holthat everybody who wants a good piece of sod always puts the sod down instead of sowing the

By. Mr. Jewett: Q. What do you know about it? A. About improvements?
Q. About certificates being issued. I take it to be a charge upon the property before the work is done. A. I don't know anything about certificates. I know that I paid my bill the 1st of November for H street, and in that bill I presume I am charged with trees, according to the report of the board, and there are no trees Q. What does your bill include! A. It includes trees and tree-boxes. My bill is \$5.85

and a fraction of a cent per foot.

Mr. Merrick. I call the attention of the gen-Mr. Merrick. I call the attention of the gentlemen to a charge in the report of 1873.

Mr. Mattingly. I would state to the committee, in order to save time, that it appears in our answer to that charge that in some of these instances a charge has been made against the property owners for trees before they were put in; and the reason of that is simply that the trees can only be planted in the spring and fall, and in those cases where the bills were rendered the ground has been prepared for the trees, and the trees have been bought, and are on hand; and as soon as it can be done they will be planted. will be planted.

Mr. Jewett. The counsel for the respondents

agree that in the rendering of the bills for the improvements they do include trees which have

Mr. Christy. And if they will go further, and Bay that the certificates have been issued before the expiration of the time within which the parties assessed are entitled, under the law, to pay; and that before the expiration of the time, which is thirty days, these certificates have borne interest, charged against these parties; I desire now, that admission.

Mr. Mattingly. I presume in this case, where the trees have been charged, and the bills sent in fifther have not been raid within the time. Mr. Merrick. We want to call the attention

on Eighth street and Massachusetts avenue, and Four-and-a-half street and I street, and other streets the same way.
Mr. Jewett. Do the counsel for the respondents admit that those charges are of that char-Mr. Merrick. Those are their own state-

Mr. Mattingly. Then those are correct.
Mr. Jewett. Anything further from this wit-Mr. Christy. No. Mr. Jewett. That is all, then. Mr. Wilson. A GRANT RECALLED.

Mr. Christy. I will remark that this witness was called before the other committee, and that, as I am informed, he has made some very care-ful tabular statements.

if tabular statements.

Mr. Jewett. Upon what point?

Mr. Christy. On several matters.

Mr. Jewett. Proceed, Mr. Grant, and make

laid. If you are not accurately informed about it, I don't care to have the time taken up about the question.

By Mr. Harrington: Q. Are you still of the

dinner—there was one subject upon which we desire to call him—that he preferred to defer his testimony about it until he had completed certain examinations that he was making. But for the purpose of having his testimony regularly introduced into the present investigation. I desire the witness to refer at least generally to these subjects, and say how far the developto these subjects, and say how far the develop-ments since that time have confirmed that which was, perhaps in part, the opinion of an expert, and to some degree, mere speculation. I desire him to do that specially in regard to the manner of pavements and their cost. I wish, however, to call his attention particu-darly to the pavement known as the Morse patent pavement—a wooden pavement in front of Judicary Square. I desire to show, iff can, the relative superiority of that over other wooden pavements. I would like him to be in-terrogated first upon that subject; because there was a bid, if you will remember, for the

there was a bid, if you will remember, for the Morse pavement at a certain price, which was less than was subsequently paid by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Jewett. Do you propose to impeach the board upon the selection of the pavement?

Mr. Christy. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jewett. Go on.

The Witness. There was a board of five expects ordered to wastigate and examine into

Mr. Merrick. Exactly; so far as he may relicrate that opinion, which he then stated in writing.

The Witness. There was Mr. Friederich, a flowernment architect; Mr. Harkness, who has always been a Government architect; in a measure. Mr. De Maine and Mr. Severson are architects and engineers. We divided up the principal work of the District then being done by the Board of Public Works.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. Were you one of that board. A. I was one of that board. Here is the order. The order was a little changed afterward, but that is the original order.

By Mr. Christy: Q. Boes the order itself appear in the book! A. It does not.

Mr. Jewett. The previous committee appointed to examine into the affairs of this Dirict made an order requiring this witness, with some others, to examine the various pavements. Deing laid in this city, and report their opinion upon that subject. This witness is called now to show what their report was or rather to

of importance.

The Chairman. Are you through with this winness!

The Chairman. Are you through with this winness!

The Chairman. Are you through with this winness!

Mr. Christy. No, sir; I was utilizing time.

The Chairman. Tou are making a request to counsel on the other side!

Mr. Christy. No, sir; I was utilizing time.

The Chairman. Tou are making a request to counsel on the other side!

Mr. Christy. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. They will either give rements that was under the head of my investigation and Mr. Freiderich. There had not been at that time but little block pavements. Isid by this board. It was mostly concrete pavements.

Q. You reported the defects of that pavement, and you've the time to this, used the same kind of pavement we did.

Q. Has the Board of Public Works, from that time to this, used the same kind of pavement to which you objected! A. The same kind has been used very extensively throughout the city.

Q. Has the pavement used since proved defective, as you prophesied it would! A. In most of the cases. There have been a few streets that I think improvements have been made on.

Q. Then they did not adopt your suggestion!

A. They did not.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say you rejected all concrete pavements!

A. We condemned all concrete pavements?

A. We condemned all concrete pavements?

A. We condemned all c Q. Who are they? A. Mr. Smith, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Saul.
Q. Those three gentlemen are all versed in that kind of business? A. Yes.
Q. Good, competent judges of the value of trees? A. They ought to be.
Q. And they ought to know.
Q. And they ought to know.
By Mr. Christy: Q. How long were you in the business of furnishing trees? A. Ever since I was born.

Q. You reported the defects of that payement, idid you? A. In these concrete payements, idid you? A. In these concrete payements, idid you? A. In these concrete payements and idid.

Q. You did not examine the wood pave-ments? A. I don't think there was much wood

Q. Not this investigating committee? A. No, kind of pavement that the wood pavement is the best pavement that could be laid down! What sir; another investigating committee.

Mr. Jewett. Do you expect to add anything to what was stated in the former examination!

Mr. Christy. The witness explained before ment in the United States.

great.
Q. How has that pavement worn, compared with the Scharf pavement in front of the Arlington! A. How would it!
Q. How has it! A. I think it is far superior to Q. How has it! A. I think it is far superior to any concrete pavement.

Q. That is not my question. I am asking you how that special wood pavement, which you laid down, and in which you are interested, laid upon a street where there is not much trayel, as you say—how has it compared with the Scharf pavement, as laid, down in front of the Arlington! A. The pavement is perfectly good.

I terested in the street, took particular notice as to how the work was done.

Mr. Mattingly, Iso't there a better way of getting at that than by this witness:

Mr. Christy. No, sir.

The Witness. And in looking over the items I found that they had charged for lowering the water-main \$297.20, I think it was, and I, of course. named it to some narties and these

wooden pavements that have been laid, the lo cality, and the dates of the contracts since the 13th of May, 1872. Also include the patent. Mr. Mattingly. We will do so.

W. J. WILSON RECALLED.

Mr. Christy. I desire to call first written responses to certain questions that I have here from Mr. Magruder, on a subject that we down The Chairman. Are you through with this

always puts the sold down instead of sowing the grass! A. They like that better, perhaps.

TESTIMONI OF W. J. WILSON.

W. J. Wilson sword.

Mr. Christy, I call this witness first on she subject of tills rendered by the board of improvements before their completion, and next the charge for trees upon I street, between Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Mr. Jewett. What is the point upon bills rendered!

Mr. Christy, We make a charge that bills have been issued and charges made upon that concrete pavements will not stand in this country unless it is laid such as the Arilington pavement was laid in that condition—there being a proper foundation.

Q. Did you examine that on I street! A. I don't wnow anything about certificates being issued. I take it to be a charge upon the property before the work is done.

A. They did not adopt your suggestion?

A. They did not adopt your suggestion?

A. They did not.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say you rejected all concrete pavements!

A. They did not.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say you rejected all concrete pavements?

Q. Except in front of the Arlington?

A. They did not.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say you rejected all concrete pavements?

Q. Except in front of the Arlington?

A. They did not.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say you rejected all concrete pavements?

Q. Except in front of the Arlington?

Q. Except in front of the opinion that concrete pavements will not stand in this concrete pavements will not stand in this concrete pavements was laid in that concrete pavements was laid in that on I street! A. I don't wnow and everything, to make up the rate; a front foot, includes codding?

A. The dud't specify of any of had don't way out all don't was feeled all concrete pavements?

A. The dud't specify of any of had don't was did not.

Q. What is the purport of it! A. Carriage and fook over the statement, you will take the bill and concrete pavements was laid in the opinion that concrete pavements?

A. I dou't specify of any of had don't was done on the stand in this don't you wan in the p

Q. You did not be calculated as much wood pavement at that time laid.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. You say there had not been much wood pavement laid at that time!

A. I think there had not been but very little wood pavement laid at that time.

Q. What was the date of your making this examination; A. We were several weeks making up these items. We made a thorough examination; you will find it on page 505.

Mr. Metrick. Of the Starkweather report.
Q. How much wooden pavement has been Q. How much wooden pavement has been at the state that on, my, own individual bill I have always paid in full; but this work, not being completed, I only felt it my duty to pay two installments. This is the third winter that I have been in the mud. The sod was put down last week.

laid in this city since the 15th of May, 1872, as near as you can tell! A. I could not tell the atfects that have been laid in the West End. I can tell you the streets that have been laid over at the East End, and can designate some of the streets in the West End.

Q. Has there been a large or small amount of wooden pavement laid since the 15th of May, 1872! A. There has been a very large amount of wooden pavement laid.

Q. Has there been a large or small amount of wooden pavement laid since the 15th of wooden pavement laid.

Mr. Christy. I desire to ask him in regard to the Morse wooden pavement, whether he knows anything as to its relative durability of these pavements.

The Chairman, Is that upon the durability with other pavements.

The Chairman is that upon the durability of these pavements.

Mr. Christy. There were some witnesses who with other pavements.

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Mr. Christy, There were some witnesses who with other pavements.

Mr. Christy, There were some witnesses who with other pavements in front of Judiciary square, is a very good pavement, with don't clink that it is the best pavement that has been laid in the the witness in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I desire first to interrogate the witness apport to most any pavement that has been laid in the the witness in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I expect to prove this, that the witness in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I expect to prove this, that the winces in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I expect to prove this, that the winces in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I expect to prove this, that the winces in that connection?

Mr. Christy, I expect to prove the pavement of streets out there! Have you been there to see!

Mr. The Chairman. You are disclain on the conserved and charged in the conserved and charged in the pavement wit

the question.

By Mr. Harrington: Q. Are you still of the same opinion that the wood pavement is the best pavement that could be laid down! What kind of pavement do you think is best! A. I think the wood pavement laid by Brockheimer at Tamor's patent, if laid according to their specifications, is better than any other pavement in the United States.

Q. Is that the pavement you are interested in! A. That is the pavement I laid in front of my building over there.

Q. That is your pavement! A. Yes, sir; we offered to put it in for the Board of Public Works, and guarantee it for eight years, and yive ample securities.

Q. Where is that pavement laid? A. That pavement is laid on A street, in front of square 700.

Q. Between what streets? A. Between Second and Third.

Q. Thore is one square of it! A. One square.

Q. What they call the "Grant Row!" A. What they call the "Grant Row!" A.

gard to the lowering of a water-main on the same street. To what extent was it lowered, and what was the cost of it? A. I being in-terested in the street, took particular notice as

The Winess. There was a board of five exports ordered to investigate and examine into the work done by the board.

Mr. Mattingty, I submit to the committee whether the report of that board made at the last investigation is to be introduced here in evidence this way.

Mr. Merrick. Only in so far as he reiterates the statements made in the last investigation is to be introduced here in evidence this way.

Mr. Merrick. Only in so far as he reiterates the statements made in the last investigation.

Mr. Jewett. I presume you present this now for the purpose of obtaining his present opinion. Mr. Merrick. Exactly: so far as he may relieve that opinion, which he then estated in writing.

The Witness. There was Mr. Friederich, a Government architect, in a measure. Mr. Described and engineers. We divided up the principal work of the District then being done by the Board of Public Works.

By Mr. Mattingty: Q. Were you one of that board. Here is the condity. A. I was one of that board. Here is the ready of the board of the board. A. I was one of that board are personnel to the committee and personnel to the committee whether the person were commented and the propose of petiting it inclosed, and a large sever, about in the purpose of petiting it inclosed, and a large sever, about the street and froze, but we laid boards over it; and I think; to day, under that pavement, probably the dirt has fell several inches below, but it its aligh in transform and still holds tasted the purpose of obtaining his present opinion. The Witness. There was Mr. Friederich, a government architect, in a massure, Mr. De Maine and Mr. Severson are a continuous to the purpose of obtaining his present opinion. The witness of the board is to some parties, and they are not into the different houses. I further state that was ever uncovered, and in the purpose of obtaining his present opinion by the dirt has fell several inches below, but it is a laid in transform and still holds taste it was ever uncovered. I had a laid in the pavement for the purpose

Q. How much did they charge you! A. They charged, in the general bill for lowering water-mains, a general item of \$1,400 for sewer. I paid for my part of the sewer. In 1850 the sewer was put in; in 1853 I paid for the privi-

the sevent into previous committee, and the witness, with consideration of the winds of the wind

never seen the necessary quantity, that is, 9 inches of gravel and sand, put on any of that contract work. In fact, there are pavements being put down there now that there is not—well, it is 3 or 4 inches below any sand, down into the mind; hundreds of yards of it at least 4 inches below any sand; just a hole dug down into the mud and rammed down.

By Mr. Wilson. Q. Give us the streets where that occured: A. You will find on Eleventh street, in my neighborhood; there is no sand under the pavement;

Q. You say that there is no sand under the pavement, at what points? A. Ori Rhode Island avenue, from Tenth street to Ninth street, wooden pavements; there is no sand on that:

Q. Were you talking about wooden pavements or foot-pavements? A. I am talking about them all.

G. Were you taiking about wooden pavements to foot-pavements? A. I am talking about them all.

Q. This is a wooden pavement you were talking about them all.

Q. This is a wooden pavement; there is nothing under it but clay.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. Are you talking about a carriageway? A. I cas, sir.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Put right on the clay?

A. Test nothing but clay; some call it loam and sand, but it is nothing more than clay. I will bring a specimen of it to-morrow, if you wish it.

Q. Tell me of another place where the pavement is put on the clay? A. Covington street; there is no sand under that.

Q. What kind of pavement is that! A. That is in square 364; that is coblestone pavement.

Q. That is put on the clay! A. Yes, sir, and all the alicys in that square.

Q. Are they all the same way! A. Yes, sir, and all the alicys in that square.

Q. Are they all the same way! A. Yes, sir, and all the alicys in that square.

Q. Is there any place in the city where you any that the brick footways have been laid on the clay, or with an insufficient quantity of sand! A. With about not more than one or two inches of sand under it.

Q. Give us the places. A. On Tenth street, of the places. A. On Tenth street, inches of sand under it.

Q. Government.

Q. Footways laid with bricks! A. Yes, sir, laid with brick.

Q. Footways laid with bricks! A. Yes, sir, laid with brick.

Q. On what street! A. Tenth, northwest, between q and R.

Q. What amount of sand do you say was under that! A. That is all we want of this wed desires ocall. That is all we want of this q. On what street! A. Tenth, northwest, between q and R.
q. What amount of sand do you say was under that? A. There was no more than an inch or an inch and a half on that bank—poor.
q. Any other place! A. I cannot call to mind now, but it is a general thing along on Rhode Island avenue, it is the same thing. I have been informed by others of certain streets; but

been informed by others of certain streets; but that I don't know anything about.

Mr. Wilson. I do not care about any other points except those where you saw them your self.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. I understand you that in the case of Ninth street, the board had charged an item of \$297 for lowering a watermain! A. Tes.

Q. And you say that the water main was not lowered; that there is also a charge of 1,400 and lowered; that there is also a charge of 1,400 and od dollars for sewering; and that no sewer was put in that street by the board! A. The sewer was put in that street by the board! A. The sewer was already there.

Q. You said that it was an old sewer built twenty years ago! A. A portion of it was built year.

was put in that street by the board! A. The sawer was already there.

Q. You said that it was an old sewer built twenty years ago! A. A portion of it was built twenty years ago! A. A portion of it was built twenty years ago; but there was a portion put there under Mayor Emery.

Mr. Christy. I will call Mr. Hile. I desire to say, in regard to this wilness, that we caused a subpœma to be issued, which was not served. We then sent a messenger for him, and he came, the messenger suggesting to him that there was a subpomna for him.

Mr. Mattingly. Here he is.

Mr. Christy. Yes; but I desire to say this in justice to the witness.

TESTIMONT OF HENRY HILE.

Henry Hile sworn.

Mr. Christy. This is on the subject, alone, of tree-boxes, he having had a contract with the board at one time, at a price agreed upon, and having furnished tree-boxes to the board.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. What do you know about tree-boxes A. I had a contract for making tree-boxes, at seventy-fire cents aplece.

Q. When was that A. That is the order, (producing a paper.) q. When was that a control of producing a paper.)
q. Did you you put up the boxes according to the contract! A. Yes, sir.
q. How large a contract was it! A. The contract calls for 1,500.
Q. You put up 1,500, at seventy-two cents aplece! A. I made 400 and some odd, and then

I was ordered to stop.

Q. You were only to make them for seventy two cents, as I understand. Were you to furnish the lumber also?

A. Furnish the lumber and make the boxes.
Q. Did that include putting them up? A No, sir.

Q. You had a contract for 1,500, and stopped at the end of 400? A. They stopped me.

Q. You were stopped by the board? A. Yes,

gr. You were stopped by the boards A. They told me it was too late to plant trees at that season.
Q. You made all that was required for that season? A. I made four hundred and odd; I was to make 1,500.
Q. Did they require the 1,500? Did anybody else make them that season? A. Yes, sir; there were other parties making them.
Q. How did it happen that you were cut off? Was it a fact that they had stopped putting them up at that season? A. That I am not able to say.

Mr. Wilson. We had several of these contracts before us the other day. They were ninety cents in money, or one dollar in certificates. I think I stated correctly.

Witness. I found out subsequently from Mr. Pumphrey that he was getting ninety cents.

Mr. Christy. The point we intended to make was, that this witness had agreed to, and did, furnish them at a certain price—seventy-five cents—and that the increased price was given to other pasties.

A. No, sir.

Q. Does that include the painting! A. That includes everything.

Mr. Christy. There are a number of witnesses in attendance in regard to the report of the proceedings of the Board of Public Works on the 14th September, 1871. Mr. Murtagh was kind enough to furnish us with the names of the parties who were in connection with The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN at that time as reporters. marios and the proceedings of the meeting where the contracts were awarded, where it was charged that there had been an exclusion of the parties from the room.

encouragement of the noble women of our vil-lage, and especially of those of our temperance division. While we have neither saloons nor lage, and especially of those of our temperance division. While we have neither saloons nor persons who desire to frequent such in our society, our women who are thus highly blessed are not forgetful of others who are victims to the sorrows of intemperance, have shown a very unselfsh spirit, and have been the almost daily the sorrows of intemperance, have shown a very unselfish spirit, and have been the almost daily

was to make 1,500.

Q. How they require the 1,500s Did anyboty of clear make them that seasond A. Yes, sir; them Q. How did it happen that you were cutfully the season was lift of the property of the season and the s

garments of verdure are inviting and delightful upon every side.

The Rev. Mr. Snell on Sunday morning preached an instructive temperance sermon, taking for his text the following passage of scripture: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him." Habatkuk, ch. 2: 15.

We are happy to notice that Mr. Davis is just about to commence the erection of a fine cottage residence on Park street, nearly opposite the beautiful residence and grounds owned by Mr. S. S. Simmons. This is a fine location and will render his property very desirable and valuable.

will render his property very destruction.

Mr. Davis is a scholar, a very capable and energetic gentleman, and will be an element of strength and usefulness in the educational, literary and social affairs of the community, attended by the congenial and happy influence of his pleasant family.

M.

THE HOWARD INQUIRY. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Yesterday was the sixteenth day of the inquiry into General Howard's relations and re-sponsibilities towards the Freedmen's Bureau and the payment of bounty claims and arrears. Mr. H. C. Harman, for twelve years a clerk in the department for the investigation and prose-cution of frauds, testified that there had come to the Second Auditor's office between 20,000 and 30,000 complaints from white soldiers of bounties and arrears not paid from the year 1866 to the present time, and about 3,000 com-plaints from colored soldiers. The complaints plaints from colored soldiers. The companies from white soldiers were much more numerous comparatively than complaints from the blacks, because they began to come in earlier, and there were many more white troops in the scrpayment of dues a case was given, and papers produced where the voucher receipting for the money to the soldier was signed by a mark, and the letter of complaint from the soldier to whom the money rightfully belonged, subse-quently written, was signed by himself, with his tull name. A former agent of the bureau in New Orleans, named Jones, was supposed to be guilty of identifying false claimants, for trouble generally arose in cases where he was

concerned.

Edgar C. Beman, clerk in the Second Auditor's Office, formerly captain in the Sub-istence department, was the next witness. He had been sgent for the bureau at New Orleans; no

rules were furnished by the Commissioner to guide him in identifying claimants; he was obliged to rely upon his own judgment; great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a proper witnesses perhaps 100 returned and demanded payment again, but only one or two successfully practiced deception upon him; in those two cases he was reimbursed by the disbursing officer at Washington. General Bullock, alluding to the charge that had been made against him of barracooning and corraling the negroes, satil it arose out of the fact that for their better protection he had secured a plat of ground in the "Garden District" of New Orleans, where he gathered 100 negroes daily, being all he could attend to in a day, and paid each one separately, the police having fustructions to disperse those who could not be paid each day, and to drive away the sharpers. disperse those who could not be paid each day, and to drive away the sharpers.

Asbury N. Thompson, clerk in the War Department Freedmen's branch, was next called to prove some indorsements, after which, at 5:26, the court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

A I don't remember the reporter. The very comparison to the control of the contro PECULIAR DEATH.

RECLAMATION OF PALLEY WOMEN,

RECLAMATION OF FALLEY WOMEN,
and has a home situated near Oxford. In this
country the most extensively and favorably known
sisterhood is that of "Saint Mary," established
under the efforts of Doctor Morgan Dix, of Trinity
church, New York city. This has a numerous
membership, and is favorably known throughout
the country by its noble deeds in behalf of all
classes of the afflicted.

The Sisterhood of St. John in this city is yet of
recent organization. But four ladies have yet
fully identified themselves with the order, of
whom "Sister Lilly" is the governing Sister. The
hospital, as first organized by these ladies, was
for children. It was, however, soon so changed
as to include female adults, and now its usefulness has been extended to embrace men, and the
hospital as at present organized must commend
itself issue purpose and management to the generous public.

It has suffered the misfortune to less by the
failure of Jay Cooke & Co. the \$25,000 appropriated
by Conigress to add it in developing its plana, vopregnant with good for the entire community.
The contract for large additions to the proporty
now owned and occupied by these Sisters had been
made and the work begun, when the sudder failure of the bankers referred to caused an entirsuspension of all work thereon.

The hospital of St. John's is in nowice sectarian. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, some of which have come from across
the waters. The only condition of entrance to its
benefits is that of being needy and sick. The ladies having it in charge not only provide food,
clothing, medicines and medicat attendance, but
all kinas of apparatus for the lame and deformed,
the most liberal allowances being made in every
case. This has been classed as third is sunforily
in the ranks of hospitals for children, its lirst
annual raport showed that St of these little walls
had been treated in its wards during the year, 30
of whom entirely recovered, and were dispharaged
sound of body and with many seeds of good

captivated his love with her charms, that he couldn't comfortably concect things mean enough with which to blast the affection which his first choice harbored with remarkable constancy for him. He spent sil of his time, energy and back pay in making the life of his new acquaintance happy. This worked very well until Henricita heard of it, and then a change carie over the household. It was would and quarrel in the morning, quarrel and soold at noon, and both at hight. As time passed on the animosity and mutual chin-music thickened until at last ligarietts, fully resolved to break up the proceedings which were making every day of her life aburden, and souring the sweetness of a cone first-diss disposition. She look notes of the situation, and with a woman's ingenity discovered the exact time when the might flip her hughand in the presence of the being who was causing her so many heartmakes and eithers in the back. She was defined as

POLICE COURT SKETCHES.

Health was held last night; Mr. J. M. Langston in the chaft, and Dr. D. W. Bliss, secretary.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution "that the beard inspect the Government buildings," reported that the labors imposed on the committee will begin to-day, commencing with the Treasury Department. A letter was read from Hon. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, expressing his willingness that the examination be made.

The usual weekly report of the health officer was read and approved.

was read and approved.

Numerous communications were received from the health officer relative to the abatement of nuisances, which were properly referred.
On the recommendation of the health officer, premises No. 1212 Fourth street northwest were declared nuisances injurious to health.

He favored mussing the cog the short year round.
On motion, the subject was recommitted to the committee.
Dr. Verdi offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the health officer to report to the board the general sanitary condition of sireets, alleys, vacant places, ac, and whether secumulations of garbage, animal or vegetable matter exist in a manner to threaten the health of the city. Adjourned.

Last Monday afternoon, Calvin Edmonston, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who resided with his father at Laurel, Md., accidentally killed himself. It appears that about 2 p. m. he called to his brother, who was visiting next door, and asked him to go with him to the meadow to shoot robins. His brother excused himself he informing him that, according to a agreement he must go to Mr. T. M. Young's, (now engaged he must go to Mr. T. M. Young's, (now engaged in the Pension bureau,) and put up nome window shutters. Calvin took his gun and started alone, and had been gone only a few minutes when his brother and a young lady were called to his side by an unusual report from the gun, and which, it was ascertained, had burst in the act of being discharged. Calvin was carried home by the brother and young lady, and he died in about five minutes. Br. D. W. Snowden found that the concussion had raised the scalp and canced death. Deceased was a nephew of Mr. Edmonston, who formerly carried on carpentering on G street, in this city, and was a favorite in his community.

Considerable interest was manifested in the tucky lottery, the drawing of which took place yesterday. From private dispatches it has been

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. I have taken out two warrants, one for William with these three girls [friends of this period.—awyer and one for Henry Wilson, on the charge ED.] A city-bred boy of thirteen or fourtoen of perjury before the District investigating com-mittee in testifying that two men were kept on the R-street relis to my knowledge, and that Mr.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Orders were given yesterday for laying sewer Orders were given yesterday for laying sewers on Fourth, attest east, from East Capitel to B street north, and for parking same street from East Capitel street to Pemsylvania avenue, and from B street north to Maryland avenue.

Messrs. B. A. Golden & Bro., agents, sold yesterday 5,000 ahad at \$15 to \$15 per 100; 15,000 herring at \$12 to \$15 per 1,000; 500 rock at 15 to 17 cents each; 500 tailors at \$3 to \$5 per 100.

An attempt was made Monday night by some party to enter the office of Mr. W. F. Mattingly, No. 435 Seventh street, but was frightened on before his success.

Ninety-eight marriage licenses were granted by the elerk of the Supreme Court of the District during the menth of March.

In view of the fact that orders have been issued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A handsome store for rent.

Monroe, Va.

The sale of B. H. Warner of valuable unimproved property on the northeast corner of Vermont arenue and T street northwest, is postponed
mother was a Frenchwoman.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT. ENERAL CROOK AND THE INDIANS,

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, in an interview jesterday, said that he regretted the fact that some of General Crook's friends had the opinion that the Indian Bureau was endeavoring to tob Crook of his well-sarand glory as an Indian aghter and an able general. He said that the credit for suppressing Indian hestilities in Arkons is wholly due to the brave conduct of the military.

CUSTOMS . REGULATION.

In a circular to collectors of customs, the Secretary of the Treasury directs them to retain hereafter every original certificate of the payment of tomnage tax which may be presented by the master of any vessel, to prove payment within the year, and in its piace will issue to such master a copy of the cartificate, anthenticated by the hand and seal of the cellector, or the chief officer of the discount, and properly indoored. The original certificates that withdrawn will be transmitted to the First Auditor of the Treasury at the end of every month. To prevent fraud, duplicate egiticates of the payment of tomage tax will not be given for any purpose without special payment of the payment of the

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE-Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Kennedy, detached from the coast survey steamer Housier, and ordered to return house and await ordered that the return house and await ordered transled leave of absence for three months. Assistant Engineer R. M. Huston, from the Costport on the 14th of May next, and resignation accepted to take effect on that day. Lieutenant F. B. Series on id infanitr, acting assistant quartermental is ordered to reflexe Second Lieutenant A. McDayre, 2d infanitry, acting assistant quartermenter of the charge of the unitonal consterior at Corinth, Miss, and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. THALER AND FLORIN VALUES.

The Attorney General has decided that as the value of the thaler and florin was not estimated in the proclamation of the Secretary of the Frenauty issued on the 1st of last January, under the act of March 3, 1873, it cannot be estimated until the 1st of next January, and that their value in the meantine will be fixed by law prior to said act. PROPERTY RECAPTURED. PROPERTY RECAPTURED.

Indian Agent Jeffards writes from the Cochise reservation in Arisons that he recaptured, in December last, two horses and two nutles that had been stolen in Sonora. They were turned over in that same month to their proper owners. Since that time no stolen property has been brought upon the reservation to his knowledge.

SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COM-

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY. PROVIDENCE, R. L. March St. Proceedings in bankruptop against the A. & W. Sprague Mann-fecturing Company were instituted to-day by the National Bunk of Commerce, and citations were lasted, but are not yet served on the defendants. Issued, but are not yet served on the defendants.

The announcement of the proceedings this morning caused intense excitement among business mean all day, and extraordinary efforts were made to induce a suspension or decontinuance of the proceedings. A call for a meeting of the stock-holders of the bank to request the directors to suspend action has been signed by representatives of 12,000 shares, all who could be reached to-day.

It is understood to-night, however, that the pressure has been unavailing; and do agreement to stop the proceeding has been secured. The trust mortgage has been in force four months to morrow.

morrow.

Mr. Z. Chaffee, trustee, publishes a statement art. Z. Chauce, tristee, publishes a statement that the Spragues have, up to date, fulfilled aff their obligations under the deed of trust, and says if the action in bankruptey is pressed the mills must be closed, and from twelve to fifteen themsaid persons thrown out of employment. He de-clares that such progress had already been made in the settlement of their affairs that, in the ab-sence of bankruptcy proceedings, they would be able to pay in full, within a reasonable time,

Miss Cecelia Cleveland, a nicee of the late Horace Greeley, has written a volume on her distinguished uncle, which has just been is-

Of the early days of Mr. Greeley, Mrs. Cleve land remarks: When Brother Horace was 13 years old, he was taken out of school, as the teacher could unselfish spirit, and have been the almost daily visitors to the large and interesting meetings which have been held in the city to agitate a subject which most concerns all who are working to plant the kingdom of righteousness and peace in the hearts of men.

A woman who enjoys the comforts of a well-supplied and quief house, finto the sunlight of which the dark shadows of drunkenness have never entered, and yet is cold and indifferent to the condition of those noble, yet suffering mar-borch which is hung between the peace in the condition of those noble, yet suffering mar-borch which is hung between the poore which the considered a dog as much of a nuisance as

He considered a dog as much of a nuisance as a goose or a hog.

Dr. Verdi took strong grounds in favor of the dog, and expressed himself as being a warm friend of the animal.

Dr. Blies thought the board would have their hands full to adopt the plan of Mr. Marbury, and, moreover, it would require an immense number in the pound service.

Dr. Cox thought that this question was one of great importance and should be discussed freely. He favored massling the dog the whole year round. with a pine-knot, (for in those days candles were few,) preferring the companionship of his book to our merry games. Coaxing was all in vain; the only means of inducing him to join us was to snatch away his book and hide it; but even then he preferred to gather us quietly about him and tell us stories of the "Arabian Nights" and "Robinson Crusoe." This gift of story-telling he inherited from mother, whose talent in that line certainly equaled that of the beautiful Sultana Scheherazade herself. At this time, although I had never seen a copy of Shakspeare, I was familiar with the names and historical plays, which mother would relate to us in her own words, ambellished now and then with bits of the original verse, as she set at her

> household work.
>
> It was, I think, at this time—our last year in Vermont-that a large ball, for young people only, was given in our neighborhood. Much speculation was excited among our young friends as to whether Horaco would dance at this ball, and especially if he would fetch a partner with him. It was the general opinion that he would not, as he did not bear a high reputation for gallantry. Great, then, was the astonishment of all present when Horace entered the ball-room with Anne Bush, the prettiest girl in the neighborhood, upon his arm. He opened the ball with her, and his deportment quite sifenced those who had questioned his appearance. \* \* \* \* \* \* You would be amused if I were to tell you

spinning-wheel, or busied herself about the

elopment with the prettiest one, but brother's style of courtship was quite unique; he used to correct their grammar when they conversed, and gravely lecture them upon the folly of wearing stays.

The coracts which so aroused his sire were different from these of the present day. At time, you must know, the Empire dress, that you have seen in portraits of the time of the First Napoleon, was all the fashion; no crinoline, skirts so extremely scant and gored that they clung to the figure like drapery upon a a statue, and waists a finger and a half in depth, with inch-wide b ands instead of sleeves. This style of dress was very graceful and befigure, and those who were not thus favored by nature made the best of their figures, by wearing what was then called "busks," opularly, "boards." The corsets worn in those days did not clasp in front, but merely laced behind, and inserted in the lining of the

front was the "busk," a piece of steel, or

would have been quite capable of arranging an

(among poor people) wood, two inches wide, and the depth of the corset. This "busk," with the addition of very tightly-drawn lacing-strings, was supposed to give great symmetry to the figure. No village belle ever liked to own that she laced tightly, or that she wore a "board;" as it was a tack admission that her figure could not bear unly brother's remarks would be received by his young friends with an injured air, and a vehement protest against such a false accusation. Brother would then test their truth by dropping his handkerchief and requesting them to pick it up; if they wore a "board," stooping would be impossible, or, at all events, very difficult an ordeal that would cover them with confusion, when the philosopher of 13 years old would resume his moral lecture upon the laws

at II a. m., one hundred carriages and buggies.

John R. Hoberts will sell on Thursday, April 9, illness of Agassiz and Summer, is not a Frenchni II a. m., first-class hotel property at Portress
man, as is consertly supposed, but the app of man, as is generally supposed, but the son of Captain Edward Brown, a Philadelphia ship-master, and was born in Mauritius in 1817. His

Mr. Forsythe, the Conservative member for Marylebone, now has charge of the Womana' Suffrage bill in the English Parliament.